THE TICKLER.

BY TOBY SCRATCH'EM.

VOL II.——No. 15. Whole No. 67.

" Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one *worthy man* my foe,
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-ey'd virgin steal a tear!"

POPE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

TERMS OF THE TICKLER.

I. The Tickler shall be printed on a neat type and good paper, medium size, and delivered to subscribers residing within the city and suburbs on every Wednesday morning, Papers for subscribers residing at a distance, shall be forwarded according to the directions given.

II. Subscription——Four dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. Subscribers not residing within the city and suburbs pay half yearly, in advance. Single papers, twelve and an half cents.

III. Unless notice is given of an intention to discontinue, at the end of a quarterly, semi-annual, or annual subscription, the omission will be considered as a new engagement, and the papers forwarded accordingly.

Subscriptions received at the publication office, No. 131, South Front-street.

'*There is pleasure in Riding, which none but Horsemen know.*'

Old Riding School,

CENTRE-SQUARE.

T. SWANN respectfully informs his patrons and the public in general, that he intends to re-open his Riding School on Monday the 17th inst, and will use his utmost endeavours in teaching Ladies and Gentlemen real Horsemanship, agreeable to the strictest mechanic rules of art, &c.

Horses carefully and expeditiously broke, for the purpose of riding, either for ladies or gentlemen.

Also, the new exercise of the BROAD SWORD, taught by T. S. on the exact principles laid down by Major La Merchant, and practised by every troop both of the French and English, without the smallest variation.

NB. The School is much enlarged, so as to occupy a space of 150 feet by 54. being sufficient to practise a troop of cavalry at one and the same time.

April 5.

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE, A FEW COPIES OF THE

National Songster.

Containing a collection of the most modern and admired patriotic, sentimental, anacreontic, comic, any masonic songs, original and selected.

Feb. 15.

Printing.

Books, pamphlets, cards, handbills, and every species of printing, neatly and promptly executed, on reasonable terms, at the office of the Tickler.

Scythe Stones.

FIRST quality Crum-creek Scythe Stones, for sale by John M'Ilvain, jr. No. 151, South-street.

April 12.

Proposals

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A VOLUME OF POEMS,

ENTITLED

PILLS,

POETICAL, POLITICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL

PRESCRIBED FOR THE PURPOSE

OF PURGING THE PUBLIC

OF

Piddling Philosophers, Puny Poetasters, Paltry Politicians and Petty Partizans.

BY PETER PEPPER-BOX,

Poet and Physician.

No common medicines are fit
For Patient by a mad dog bit;
And poison must, as Galen held,
By counter-poison be expelled.

PARACELSUS.

Subscriptions received at this office.

April 12, 1809.

PATENT

WALL COLOURING,

AND PAINTING

IN IMITATION OF PAPERING.

THE subscriber respectfully presents his thanks to to the public, for the general encouragement he has met with, in the above-mentioned new method of ornamenting walls instead of papering; and as a number of improvements have been made, some defects discovered and accordingly corrected, he flatters himself, that a repetition of his former advertisements, as also a statement of his improvements, will be acceptable to the citizens at large. The superior advantages attending this painting, in respect to durability, cost, and not being a harbor for insects, must be obvious to every unprejudiced observer. It is generally known, that paper cannot be made to last long on damp walls, whereas the painting when executed in water colors, will stand proof for a considerable time, without being injured by it. The roughness of walls is as effectually hid by the painting when figured, as by papering, and when become scaly by repeated white washing, the subscriber has them scraped and cleansed with appropriate instruments. Among the number of his improvements may be rated in the first instance, his greater facility and accuracy in copying the most difficult patterns from paper. He has also discovered a better method of preparing his colors for plain grounds on new walls, and old ones, exposed to damp. He has invented a machine for a scaffold to raise and lower and move about without coming down, practicable in all parts of a building, by which means he will be enabled to do his work nearly half as fast again. He will for the future be better aided by proper instructed assistants, so as to prevent disappointment, and also establish a better, and to the public more satisfactory regulation of his prices.

Specimens in oil and water colours, may be seen in all parts of the city and suburbs. Patterns already copied from paper, to be chosen at his dwelling, No. 108, north Seventh-street, where written directions will be duly attended to.

N. B. Two boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, and of good moral character, wanted as apprentices.

Augustus Uz.

May 10——tf

Just Published,

AND may be had at the publication office of the Tickler, No. 131, south Front-street——price 31 cents.

Symptoms of Oppugnation,

Being an *elegant* engraving, commemorative of the late appeal to arms of the state of Pennsylvania against the United States.

May 10.

Dr. Godbold's

Vegetable Balm of Life.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The following certificate is published at the request of the under-mentioned *NOBILITY*, &c. who honoured the late Proprietor with their names, to prove the validity of his assertions and for the good of mankind.

Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life,

So truly efficacious in the cure of Consumptions and Asthmas, ought not only to be held in high estimation, but its reputation ever preserved; for which purpose, in justice to Mr. Godbold, sole patentee of the Vegetable Balm of Life, (and as a tribute due to him for the many years study and infinite expence he has been at, in discovering and bringing to perfection a medicine of such utility and importance,) we do hereby certify and declare, that this medicine, the superior efficacy of which we have experienced in our own families and to whomsoever we have recommended it, is a sovereign remedy in Consumptions, Asthmas, Coughs, Colds, and Scorbutic complaints; we, therefore, recommend it as highly necessary to be kept in all families, and it is our earnest request that the afflicted may give it trial, being convinced of its certain success in those complaints.

Most noble the marquis of Lothian
Right hon. viscount Dudley and Ward
Right hon. lord Grantley
Right hon. lord Macdonald
Right hon. lord Fortescue
Right hon. lord Montfort
Right hon. viscountess Dudley and Ward
Right hon. lady dowager Grantley
Right hon. lady dowager Fortescue
Right hon. Mr. Shirley
Right hon. lady dowager viscountess Falmouth,
Lady Appreece
Sir John Coghill, bart.
Sir Francis Blake, bart.
Sir Brook Bridges, bart.
Sir Edward Newenham, bart. M. P. for Dublin
Judge Barrington, ditto
Sir George Armstrong, bart.
Sir James Lake, bart.
General Drouly
Colonel Doyle, and
Colonel De Bath.

The proprietor had the honour to receive a letter from the right hon. earl of Stamford, wherein he says, 'I shall with pleasure give any person who might apply to me, my opinion of the good effects of your most valuable medicine.'

Attested certificates from the above noble persons, explaining the particulars of each cure effected, are wrapped round each bottle, together with other certificates too numerous to mention.

This medicine is sold by appointment of the proprietor, in bottles at one dollar each, by

W. LEHMAN; W. SMITH & SON;
South Second-street, 1st house above the Bank of Pennsylvania.
JOHN Y. BRYANT,
Corner of Pine & Second-streets.
JOHN HART,
South Second near Market-street.
BAZIN & CO.
No. 11, north Second-street.
SAMUEL WETHERILL & SON;
Front-street near Arch-street.
JOHN WETHERILL,
Corner of Arch and Front-streets.
STEPHEN NORTH,
No. 85, Market-street.
JOSEPH LEHMAN,
No. 222, Market-street.

And likewise by the proprietor himself,

Henry Ward,

Corner of Walnut and Eighth-streets.

At the same places may be had, Dr. Jebb's Nature's Restorative, and also, Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the dozen.

NB. None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor as above.

May 3, 1809.

The Tickler.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

AN ACT

To repeal an act, entitled "An act prohibiting for a limited time all intercourse between DOLLARS and TOBY's POCKET; and for other purposes therein specified.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the publication of the 65th number of the Tickler, our worthy fellow-citizen, Toby Scratch'em, be, and he hereby is authorised to demand and receive from each of his original subscribers, and from such who commenced with either Nos. 14, 27, 40 or 53, the sum of One Dollar, *in advance* for the next quarter's subscription.

Signed and approved, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1809, by the sole legislative and executive power,

NECESSITY.

We respectfully solicit such of our distant patrons as are in arrears, to take the hint from the passage of the above law in our favour, and not put us to the inconvenience of applying for a special act.

A committee was lately appointed to collect money to support the families of those men, who were imprisoned with gen. Bright, for resisting the marshal; one of them waited on *honest* Mat the broker, and he without hesitation gave twenty dollars, and has received great credit for his liberality. Some persons, however, say, that he had better paid that sum towards the discharge of those debts he once paid with tickets. It is a maxim of law as well as of ethicts, that a 'man ought to be *just* before he is generous;' but honest Mat would reverse this maxim; he is like the bigots described in the following lines of the poet,

'Who unto preachers give away
'That which their creditors should pay,
'And hold that chosen vessels must,
'Be generous before they're just.'

Binns is truly unfortunate in bringing some of his best friends into that kind of notice to render them ridiculous, or remind their fellow citizens of ATROCITIES that might otherwise have slept in oblivion.

The affidavit Binns alludes to, when charging one of the jurors in Bright's case with *misconduct*, in leaving the jury room, to obtain a drink of brandy and water, after the verdict was agreed upon and sealed up, was made by *Tom Passmore!!!* whether sworn and subscribed to, before the commissioners of bankruptcy or in open court, we are left to conjecture.

We pity poor Passmore; he has been lugged before the Federal court by Binns; Tom has no great fancy for this *tribunal*, having figured there once more than was perfectly agreeable.

The next time Passmore has occasion to come forward in the affidavit line, in the *Federal Court*, we recommend to him to procure a few of Doctor Leib's celebrated certificates.

Binns charges the Federal Court with winking at offences committed under their own eye. After the moderation and forbearance extended by that very court to this man Binns and his companion, the two-penny pettyfogger, for their unparalleled villainy, in winking & blinking, nodding and shaking their heads and knitting their pretty brows at the jurors: 'tis truly strange that this feilow should be the first to complain of the spirit of moderation, by which alone he has escaped the walls of a prison.

If Judge Washington had punished Binns and the *modest*, unassuming limb of the law, master Tittyboy, for their audacious conduct to the jury in Bright's case, it would have added to the claim of this pair of worthies on his excellency, and has already secured for Jothiah, what no decent or respectable man in the community thinks him entitled to——an office.

For the TICKLER.

NO. 1.

Mr. Scratch'em,

It requires not the flights of fancy, the force of argument, nor the violence of declamation, to prove that the chief part of the evils and distresses in life arise from unruly passions; the love of distinction, the anxiety to gain attention, or to procure applause, are all highly beneficial, when properly regulated. We, however, see frequent instances of the gross abuse of these propensities of our nature. There are some characters so peculiarly constructed to awaken sentiments of contempt, derision and infamy, and so little capable of one entertaining, useful, or honorable action, that they glory in their shame; rather than pass unnoticed or unknown, they endeavour to attract attention, when they know they can only escape reproach, by escaping observation. One would think, that individuals of this description, were determined to model their conduct and character on that of a Wild or a Barrington, and become infamously famous. There is a lawyer by the name of *Notquiteblack* at the Philadelphia bar, who seems to be ambitious of aspiring to this sort of merit. I am desirous of assisting his exertions, and am determined he shall not pass unnoticed. Compassion and pity are due to the usual errors and frailties of human nature. It is only when they become seriously injurious to the public, that they can be expected to excite attention. The pick-pocket, the highway-man, and the cut-throat, attract public notice. They are honored with a fair trial, and sometimes also honored with a public exhibition. On these principles I shall recommend this worthless member of an honorable profession to the attention of the public. I do not intend my observations to advance any other object than public justice. When a man professing to be a lawyer, perverts the law for the purpose of oppression—sues out bailable writs in actions notoriously not bailable on purpose to distress and disgrace individuals, rob the families of their comfort and support, and place them in difficulties, to compel them to give, what by law cannot be recovered, and what by justice ought not; who hunts up every trivial circumstance in cases in which he may be incidentally concerned, and encourages litigation, for the purpose of extorting fees—also is connected with a great number of strumpets and worthless characters, for the purpose of hunting up business—*doing their business for nothing*—it becomes the serious duty of every individual in the community to bring such an abandoned villain to public justice, and to vindicate the profession of the law from the disgrace which such a man belonging to it must necessarily occasion. So much for introduction.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Mr. Scratch'em,

A few days ago, I observed an anonymous publication in your paper, wrote by some N----, who was void of a subject more interesting, than that of slandering and demeriting the professors and medical institution in this place. The medical professors are, every one, men of learning and distinguished merit; and it has been owing to their individual and united exertions, that the medical institution in Philadelphia, now ranks amongst the first in the world. The author of the publication must have been rather displeased with Drs. Barton, Physic and Wistar, in particular, as well as a little frantic, else he would not have endeavoured to detract from the merits of these three gentlemen, by asserting that Drs. Rush and Woodhouse were the only & true supporters of the institution. Xerxes, when crossing the Bosphorus with his Persian army, ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, because it was boisterous and unruly. Our mad author might continue writing, until a fortune was spent in buying paper, goose quills and ink; but all this expence and noise, would end like Xerxes chains, of no utility. S.

AFFAIR OF LOVE.

Mr. Scratch'em,

The enclosed is an original *billet-doux* of Spanish origin, which, for the information of the gallant world, I beg you to publish—with the following answer, from the real lover of one of the ladies to whom the note is addressed.

Sunday May the 14th 1809.

DEAR LADIES,

Tho' I am not superstitious I begin to think that the Tuesdays are unlucky days—The Tuesday last wallking near your house I asked for curiosity to a woman of color your neighbour, if she knows you and if it was true that one of you was married as I heard it. She answered me it was certain, and that she was known to you—Nor I asked more questions nor I spoke to her any thing else, but I continued my wallk. After half of an hour wallking down in 3d-st. I observed the said woman talk with you at the door of your house. I suspect that she perhaps was telling to you my ignocent question which not with standing I was not pleased that she may tell you, but I never thoght that she would misunderstand, and make use of any message from my part to you, whatever honorable and decorous may be——I see her afterwards, and with my greatest astonishment I understood by her conversation that she had made known to you a desire from my part to visit you, and that your prudent answer was, that I was unacquaintance to you.

If it does not gave me the smallest mortification, because I thoght your answer to be very proper and just, the unfavorable tho' erroneous oppinion which by the said mistake (I may said excess) of the woman you may justly form of me can not but compell me to give to you a satisfaction due to you and to myself.

I would be unworthy of the consideration of a gentleman and of that which since four or five years ago I entertain of your true merit (tho' unacquaintance with you) if I could send a message with a desire to visit you by a person like that who so erroneously or maliciously undertook it.

I would be very happy, dear ladies, to explain myself personaly on this subject and satisfy and convince you of my sincerity—but in proof of it and of the respect due both to you and to myself I dare not trouble you unless you have the goodness to make me known your wishes send in two lines to the post-office directed to

Yr very respectfull and most
obt servt I. B.

THE ANSWER.

Refulgent sir,

Though I am no bigot, I begin to think that the *Spaniards* are *all* fools. You must trim your whiskers, pencil your mustachios, remove the wide-spreading velvet facings from your coat, and reduce your cravat from its present enormous magnitude, to the consistency of size in comparison with a pillow or bolster at least, before you can be admitted to an audience with the ladies. The woman of color to whom your curiosity prompted you to direct your impertinent questions, respecting the ladies, is the most proper agent, through whose ministration to settle the affair. We have furnished her with instructions, in case you please to confer with her—she is authorised and directed by us, to satisfy you in any way you may be pleased to demand. Did you ever smell powder sir? It has a vile scent, and sometimes disorders the elegant harmony of the olfractory nerves. I have heard say, that castigation is not the most agreeable of all amusements to the subject under process—I have bought an oak stick to support myself with—no offence to you, I hope sir?

If you have not the eyes of Argus and the strength of Hercules, you may expect a complete drubbing.

Your, &c.

Tim Cantharadies, M.D.

Our Religious Governor.

Mr. Scratch'em,

The friends of Snyder during the late electioneering campaign were eternally harping about Mr. Ross's infidelity, and representing Mr. Snyder as the most pious and sincere christian in the commonwealth. We will now state one fact which will go to shew that Mr. Snyder's friends ought not to have said one word on that subject.

In the year 1804, there was published in the city of New-York, a weekly print entitled, 'The prospect; or view of the moral world,' by Elihu Palmer; the avowed object of which was to destroy all belief in the Divine authenticity of the christian religion and to propagate infidelity. There were a number of subscribers for this work in the city of Philadelphia, and some in other parts of this state. A Mr. Isaac Hall who then kept a tavern at the corner of Vine and Front-streets, and now at the Hay-scales, just above, was the agent for that paper in this place, and has now the list of subscribers in his possession, and in that list is the name

'Simon Snyder, Speaker of the House of Representatives.'

A very respectable citizen of this place in the capacity of agent for S. Snyder, subscribed for the paper for him, and told Mr. Hall to enter it as above. For gross blasphemy and infidelity, this paper to which governor Snyder gave *pecuniary* support (for the amount of his subscription was paid by his agent to Mr. Hall) far surpassed Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and all other deistical and atheistical works that ever preceded it.

Mr. Hall can prove the truth of the facts above stated. He is an honest and respectable man, and although he is a democrat, we believe him to be incapable of any thing like dishonesty, hypocrisy, or deception.

The following extracts from the work, will enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to form some idea of what sort of a book gov. Snyder supported with his purse and his patronage.

From page 85.

'Judas and Pontius Pilate ought to stand first on the calender of saints.'

From page 92.

'The impostors Zoroaster, Mahomet and Christ, owe their success to the universal prevalence of ignorance.'

From page 111.

'If Christ came to send a sword and not peace on earth it were better he had staid at home.'

From page 165.

'In Matthew, chap. 13, ver. 55, Jesus is called the Carpenter's son, and in Mark he is called the Carpenter, so that it seems he was both a carpenter and a carpenter's son, and it would have been much better for the world if he had pursued this useful occupation, instead of strolling about the country with a set of vagabond women, such as Mary Magdalen and the rest, imposing upon the credulity of the ignorant multitude, and making converts amongst the very scum of the populace.'

From page 232.

'The writings of Thomas Paine are remarkable for morality, purity, and benevolence.'

From page 178.

To Moses speaking of God's commands.

'If the God of the Jews ever issued such mandates, then the God of the Jews is not the God of nature—he is not the God whom deists adore, he is an abandoned wretch no better than Moses himself.'

Quantum sufficit.

Such were the sentiments for the propagation of which Simon Snyder opened his purse.

FOR THE TICKLER.

Mr. Scratch'em,

The city of Philadelphia never witnessed such a general burst of indignation on any occasion, as that which was caused a few days since, by the annunciation of the last batch of appointments made by the governor of Pennsylvania. He had made several very unpopular appointments before, but the appointment of Joe Barnes and Jothiah Randall, caps the climax, as Leib says, of folly and impudence.

The first is a needy adventurer from Connecticut, who has not been four years in the state, and is appointed prothonotary of the supreme court in the place of the respectable son of the most respectable man that Pennsylvania ever gave birth to, gen. *Joseph Reed*, to whose virtue and patriotism in the times that tried men's souls, we owe the independence of the U. States.*

Randall is a pert gabbling brat of a boy, a son of *honest Mat's*, scarcely 21 years of age—he was born in England and has never been naturalized, so that he is literally a British subject. Yet this contemptible animal must be appointed clerk of the Mayor's court, in the place of a son of Jonathan D. Sergeant. Alas poor degraded Pennsylvania! democrats, federalists, quids and quadroons all cry out shame. The attack on the Chesapeake was not more universally reprobated. That was an insult offered to us by a foreign nation, but this comes from a man whom the poor deluded citizens of Pensylvania have elected their governor.

* Extract from Gordon's history of the American revolution, vol. 2, page 377.

'On Sunday, the 21st of June 1778, Mr. Reed [father of Joseph Reed] received a written message from Mrs. Ferguson, expressing a desire to see him on business which could not be committed to writing. On his attending in the evening agreeable to her appointment, after some previous conversation, she enlarged upon the good qualities of governor Johnstone, and added, that in several conversations with her, he had expressed the most favorable sentiments of Mr. Reed—that it was particularly wished to engage his interest to promote the object of the British commissioners, viz. a re-union of the two countries, if consistent with his principles and judgment, and that in such case it could not be deemed unbecoming or improper in the British government to take a favorable notice of such conduct; and that in this instance Mr. Reed might have ten thousand pounds sterling, and any office in the colonies in his majesty's gift. Mr. Reed finding an answer was expected, replied '*Madam, I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it.*'

John Meer, keeper of weights and measures, in the room of old *Benjamin Scull*, a man universally respected, and now unfortunately almost reduced to a state of decrepitude. Oh, shame where is thy blush! This John Meer is a notorious deist and contemner of the divine authenticity of the christian religion, and yet he is selected to supersede such a man as Mr. Scull! Natty B. Boileau, the sanctified secretary of the commonwealth, who is supposed to hold the curb rein by which the king of Ignorance is guided, lately told a gentleman, that 'he could not reconcile it to his duty to God, to recommend or support any man to an office, who did not believe in the divine authenticity of the christian religion,' and yet his name may be found to John Meer, the noted blasphemer's commission—so much for hypocrisy.

DENUNCIATION OF MR. MADISON.

The Reporter, a paper published at Washington, Pa. very remarkable for its jacobinism and virulence, has unequivocally denounced Mr. Madison and the secretary of state, for acceding to the propositions of accommodation, made on the part of the British government by their minister Mr. Erskine. We do not hesitate to declare it our firm belief, that this denunciation was matured in this city, and forwarded to the westward for promulgation, as we know many inflammatory publications have formerly been written here and sent to the Pittsburg Commonwealth for insertion: as this arrangement was discovered, the factious junto have sent their mandate to the Reporter, hoping by this change to elude detection. The pack of democratic editors stand ready and unkennelled, and we may reasonably calculate on shortly seeing them laboring to prove all the handsome things they have said of Mr. Madison, not more than two months since, to be downright falsehoods. What a set of *consistent* fellows!

Scratch'em's Law Reports,

VOL. I. CASE X.

D. S. vs. Mrs. A. } Capias case, to recover a bantam hen, Or, 5 dollars as an equivalent.

This important case was lately decided before a worthy alderman of the city. The circumstances are as follows:—Sometime since a man presented Mr. D. S. with a pair of bantam fowls, a cock and hen; the cock being a bird of great spirit, was not unlike Charles XII. of Sweden, almost constantly engaged in hostilities with the neighboring cocks, until he was ultimately killed, and left the hen in that most distressing state, widowhood. In a short time the poignancy of the hen's grief so far abated, that she received and returned the visits of Mrs. A's cock, who soon prevailed on her to abandon Mr. D. S's house, and take up her abode with his mistress. Mrs. A's cock had so far gained upon the affections of Mr. D. S's hen, that notwithstanding he repeatedly endeavored to reclaim her from the paths of error, she as frequently eluded his vigilance and again eloped with Mrs. A's cock. At length Mrs. A. conceiving possession to be at least eleven points of law, alledged that the hen belonged to her cock, and that Mr. D. S. had no right to interfere with either her cock or hens. Upon this declaration Mr. D. S. brought a suit against Mrs. A. and the constable brought the defendant and the hen before the alderman; who after hearing the parties, felt much perplexed, as both claimed the hen, and probably would have been obliged to consult the attorney general upon the case, had not the donor of the cock and hen, stepped forward and swore in unequivocal terms, that the hen was the identical one he had presented to Mr. D. S. This decided the business, and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

We should wish to know whether lawyers Phillips or Randall do not conceive that Mrs. A. has a right to recover from Mr. D. S. damages, for the use his hen has had of her cock?

After Jothiah Tittyboy received the appointment of clerk of the Mayor's court, he applied to the celebrated Johnny Hopkins, razor strop and Russia oil manufacturer, to know if he could furnish him with materials that would make his beard grow rapidly; adding that he was afraid his enemies (the Pennsylvania democrats) would ridicule the governor for appointing a *beardless* English boy to such an important office.

The influence of party politics on the administration of public justice.

A man went some time ago to a woman who kept a house of ill-fame, and threatened to prosecute her instantly for keeping such a house, unless she would give him 45 dollars not to do so. The woman being conscious of her guilt, and hearing him repeat his threats several times, became alarmed, and paid him the money, on his agreeing not to prosecute her. She afterwards stated the case to her lawyer, and he advised her to prosecute him criminally, for having thus extorted the money from her. The alderman before whom the prosecution was instituted, having some doubt whether an indictment would lie for such an offence, applied to the Attorney General for his opinion on the subject, and Mr. Franklin gave an unequivocal opinion, that an indictment would lie on these facts, and requested the Alderman to bind over.

Soon afterwards a prosecution was commenced against Mr. Franklin's political friend B. G. before alderman Shoemaker, on the following facts. G. on the 2d of Feb. 1809, sold to a man of the name of B——n, a bookbinder's standing press and screw, and delivered it together with a bill sale to B. who was to pay for it in work, which he afterwards in part performed. B. being distressed for money some time afterward, took the screw of this press and deposited it with H. as security for the re-payment of 10 dollars which H. had lent him on it. Shortly after this B. went to New-York, and being indebted to G. wrote to him that he had deposited the screw as above, and that if he would go and pay H. the 10 dollars advanced to him B. he might have it again. G. went to H. and asked him if he had not such an article in his possession, and upon being answered in the affirmative, immediately told H. that it had been stolen from him, and that he must give it to him G. immediately. H. replied that he did not know at the time he got the screw that it had been stolen, and that he would not give it up unless he was paid the money he had advanced on it. G. replied that he would not pay him a cent, and that if H. did not give it up, he would prosecute him for receiving it, knowing it to be stolen, knowing at the same time that he legally sold it to B. After repeating this threat several times, accompanied with appropriate oaths, H. not knowing but the thing had been stolen, and supposing that G. might put him to more trouble than the thing was worth, let G. take it away without paying the money he advanced on it. B soon afterward came back from New-York and stated to H the whole of the facts, and H commenced this suit. Lawyer Notquiteblack was G's counsel before the alderman, and contended that no indictment would lie upon these facts. The alderman held the case under advisement, saying he would ask the attorney general in the mean time. G's counsel got the start of the alderman and gave the attorney general his *cue*. The alderman called and began to introduce the subject, but was interrupted by Franklin's saying 'O that is the case of G, I have heard of it, and am decidedly of opinion that no prosecution can be sustained against him, and you ought not to bind over.'

So that it seems according to the opinion of our wise attorney general, that to extort money by threatening to accuse a woman of a crime of which she *is* guilty, is a criminal offence: but to do the same thing by threats to accuse a person of a crime he is *not* guilty of is not a criminal act. That is provided the defendant in the first case be a political enemy, and in the latter case a political friend.

On Thursday last, as the Amorous Divine and his Fair Convert, with their little bundle of *hay*, were passing along Race-street, the carriage broke down, which compelled them to alight, & step into the White Swan tavern, until another vehicle of conveyance could be procured. Many curious people flocked into the house when they learnt *who* had been in the carriage, and the Amorous Divine, to avoid the crowd, retired to the kitchen, with the young crop of *hay* in his arms, where he clearly evinced that he had already learnt

'*To dandle Shelty on his knee.*'

He asked the hostess 'if she did not think it a very fine child?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the landlady, 'and it is the very picture of *you!*' This pointed answer silenced the Amorous Divine's fond commendations; and in a short time he and his *lady* set off for Germantown.

His unparalleled effrontery in returning to this city, and driving about our streets with the velocity of a Jehu, after his recent infamous conduct, exceeds even the predictions of his most virulent accusers. The Amorous Divine ought to recollect the following lines of the most sarcastic of poets, and forever hide his head in ignoble obscurity.

——————' who deceives
Under the sanction of lawn sleves,
Enhances guilt, commits a double sin,
So fair without, and yet so *foul* within.'

It is whispered that our city Solomons of the Common Council are about to create an office for lawyer Lisp, by way of consoling him for his failure in the Pennsylvania State-office lottery; so that we may shortly expect to see the following appointment announced in the *royal* gazette of his majesty, the king of Ignorance, entitled the 'Jacobin Press:' viz.

Appointment extraordinary!

Saltzlegsmans Lisp, inspector of empty porter bottles, and supervisor of corkscrews.

FOR SALE,

AT No. 9, CHESNUT-STREET,

For cash, or an endorsed note at 60 or 90 days, Mr. *NOBLE C. NEILSON's* CHECK, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, for 250 dollars, payment thereof being stopped by the drawer.

GEORGE ABBOTT.

NB. Insert the above once a week for 6 months, unless the check is sooner disposed of. May 24.

FOR THE TICKLER.

'' A Boileau,'[1] for Lanky.

Quoth Linky-Lanky, to his master Andy;
I'm *now* a SNYDER-MAN, as true and handy
As any patent democrat e'er was;
Besides, your honour, I have *heard* of *Laws*;[2]
For *that*, I sure deserve a station
Among the *Profits* of the nation:
And, *once*, an *Editor* I was,
To level down *the Snyder cause*.
With *wit* I on that faction ran hard;
And sent poor Simon to his tan-yard.
Before *my* pen whole hosts lay flat,
Kill'd by my paper—— Democrat.'[3]
Besides, your honour must have heard,
Or known, or seen——I have a *beard*;
That is a symptom, sire, of *manhood*:
Cry'd Andy, Lord! that's good—most d---d good.[4]
Said Linky, good——and it's a truth,
'I saw a college'[5] in my youth:
By G-d, said Andy, better still;
That is a good *credential* pill.
Quoth Lank——your honour, and what's more;
I once weigh'd sugar in a store.[6]
Still better far, by G-d,——what next?
Before the election, sire, I vex'd
My *patron* and my old *protector*,[7]
When I o'er *Quids*[8] began to hector;
Yet oft I've sworn by *beer*——not cyder,
'I'd sooner vote for Mose than Snyder!!!'[9]
A *turn coat*, Lank, by G-d! you've been——
Hush! sire——*that's* sure the way *we win*:[10]
Win! win! quoth Andy, in an angry tone,
Win what?—[quoth Lank]—the *marrow bone*.[11]

'Il na quit pour être un grand homme d' état, et il s'est elevé sur les ruines de son bienfateur.'

TOBY.

Notes and illustrations.

1 A *Boileau* is a Lancastrianism. At the seat of government this term is applied to a glass of gin-twist, of brandy and water, or even strong beer, taken (in the morning more especially) by way of a *dram*, for the purpose of raising the spirits.

2 Lanky is said to have been admitted to the bar, as an attorney.

3 The Constitutional Democrat, a late Lancaster paper, was set up by certain persons at the seat of government, belonging to what has been called the quid party. Many of these have fallen into the honorable ranks of Washingtonian federalism; while others have slid back into the polluted sinks of jacobin democracy: the paper itself has, consequently, been long since defunct. Lanky was however, not only one of its original promoters, but officiated as a prominent editorial assistant to the publisher. It is notorious that many of the most sarcastical and virulent attacks upon 'poor Simon,' in the Constitutional Democrat, were penned by Lanky.

4 Andy is fond of strong language—such expletives as are above recited, generally interlard his conversation, and render him extremely eloquent.

5 We believe Lanky resided for some time, within sight of Washington college, regularly styled the *Store House*, in the borough of Lancaster: indeed we are not sure that he did not officiate for a while, as a tutor under Mr. Riddle, late English master in that seminary.

6 Lanky, we are told, was eke an assistant, we will not say a shop-boy, in a retail store at Lancaster.

7 S——l C——n, Esq. late s——r g——l, was this patron and protector. Lanky's *merits* have procured him promotion in the department from his new master, vice his old friend, dismissed, under the enlighted administration of Simon Snyder.

8 Lanky, it will be recollected, professed himself a quid until he found that Simon Snyder was elected governor.

9 Frequently has Lank made this declaration: Mosey has *honesty* to recommend him: but we believe he is, in point of intellect, considerably below even the personage over whom Lanky gave him the preference.

10 We leave the reader to determine, whether Andy's charge of Lanky's *turn-coatism* be not correct; and whether the arch reply of the latter be not applicable to both of them.

11 Marrow-bone signifies, among the Snyderite gentry, as we have learnt, an *office*.

FROM THE AUGUSTA HERALD.

....

ON EDUCATION.

The mind of man is endowed with not only a susceptibility, but a strong propensity to improvement. When we first receive our existence, our minds as well as our bodies are weak and unimproved. As we progress from this state of infantile weakness, to that of more firm and robust manhood, our bodies become more vigorous, our judgments more matured, and our minds capable of a much greater intensity of thought. From this principle of progression, established by nature herself, we infer the necessity and importance of cultivating and improving those faculties which we inherit from the Deity, in order, that not only his designs, but our own happiness may be promoted.

In the first rude ages of the world, when man was yet in a state of barbarism and ignorance; when the sun of science was as yet obscured behind the clouds of superstition and bigotry, and when the whole human family were dependent on the precarious event of the chace for a scanty subsistence; men directed by the blind impulse of passion, hesitated not to perpetrate the most disgraceful and enormous acts of cruelty and injustice. The few sparks of moral rectitude and propriety with which nature had at first inspired them, (if there be any innate moral principles at all) were soon swallowed up in the vortex of passion and interest. And thus we find in all countries and in all ages, that in proportion as literature is encouraged and the minds of the people improved, humanity, justice and all the nobler principles of our nature become more conspicuous and lovely.

But let us imagine to ourselves a Savage and a Philosopher, at the same time viewing the works of nature, and how superior will appear the advantages of science! The former gazes without a single pleasing emotion, upon the most grand and sublime of nature's works. He beholds, with stupid indifference, mountains towering far above the clouds, and rivers meandering through verdant lawns and fertile valleys; distant peals of thunder strike his soul with terror and consternation: he is unable to trace causes and effects, and his whole life is one continued scene of disappointment, anxiety and distress. But the Philosopher contemplates such prospects as these with exstacy and rapture. He beholds, the seal of wisdom, benignity and mercy stamped on every feature of creation. He discovers order, regularity and design in every portion of the universe, and from the grandeur and sublimity of the objects around him, learns his own weakness and the obligations under which he stands to his Creator.

From other considerations the advantages of literature appear no less conspicuous. Whence have originated government, commerce and laws? Are they the offspring of ignorance, barbarism and superstition? Reason and the experience of ages answer in the negative. Man at first entered into society from necessity. His own weak and limited powers were inadequate to the task of supplying his daily wants: but government is the result of longer experience, and a greater improvement in knowledge, it is the glory of a more refined and civilized age. If we look into the history of nations we shall perceive, that not only their glory and reputation, but even their very existence, in a great measure, depends upon the esteem in which literature is held among them. What raised Athens to that almost unparralleled pitch of grandeur and eminence which she attained, while her Asiatic neighbors were sunk in wretchedness and insignificancy? And what has caused her name to be handed down to posterity, with the most exalted eulogiums, while they are almost despised and forgotten? The answer is manifest. It was the taste of her citizens for learning, and the progress which it made amongst them. But a general diffusion of knowledge is not more necessary in any government than in a republic. Where the people constitute the sovereign power, nothing can add more firmness to their government, than that they be enlightened. To suppose that any set of men can govern a community and manage with propriety, the weightiest affairs of state, while their minds are yet enveloped in ignorance, would be to suppose a contradiction in nature. Hence appears the necessity of a general diffusion of knowledge throughout our own country. We live under a government whose constitution guarantees to all its citizens equal rights and privileges; we inhabit a country upon which nature has beneficently lavished her choicest gifts; happily excluded by our situation, from the intemperate broils of European politics, and having before us the worthy examples of our revolutionary fathers, if we encourage learning and support our union, we may safely challenge the haughty tyrants of the east to subdue us if they can.

PHILOLOGEUS.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF FEAR.

In the time of the American war, while the army was encamped at West-point, a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest half way down the vast precipice of the rock, adjacent to the fort; in order to get at the nest, one of the soldiers was let down by a rope fastened round his middle, and made sure above, with two or three men to guide the rope and draw him up when he executed his design. When he had ascended near to the nest the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, aiming directly at his head. In this dilemma, he had no way to defend himself but by taking out his knife, with which he kept her off by striking at her, every time she came at him; in one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope and cut of two of the strands; and the other began to untwist, while his companions drew him up as soon as possible. In this situation, he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height, and be dashed to pieces among the rocks: but when almost every prospect of life had ceased, he was drawn up to the top of the rock, when the remaining strand of the rope was nearly reduced to a wisp or two! The effect of this sudden and extraordinary instance of fear upon this man, was such, that in the course of twenty-four hours, the hair of his head from a coal black, was turned as white as the whitest wool! He was about twenty-five years of age.*

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* This extraordinary occurrence accounts for the bushy appearance Duane's head made on his first arrival in this country, after riding the pole in India.

FOR THE TICKLER.

Mr. Scratch'em,

That the science of Physic has become in modern times, a mere secondary consideration with some, is too obvious to admit of a doubt. Just so with the study of law, and that sacred profession divinity, is not excluded from the trifling speculation of mankind. These learned pursuits, among which that of the medical faculty claim our present attention, are too often resorted to, not for the desire of becoming eminent in their theory and practice, but rather for the external garb of the thing.

We perceive the catalogue of evils gradually swelling up to an incredible height, by the incautious indulgence of mankind in their erroneous ideas of the nature and study of physic. A young cub scarcely emerging from his retired and literary pursuits, puffed up with the smattering knowledge he has gained, perhaps of a little latin, greek, &c. thinks himself competent to enter into the abstruse and scientific study of Physic; and contented with his vain abilities, steps forth on the medical stage of life; takes a confused view of the theoretical parts thereof, and applies himself to its practice. Here his career of study and experience becomes a mere form—mechanical rules and revolutions of this formulæ and that receipe, are his criterion by which he judges diseases—and he prescribes accordingly; hence the long train of inevitable instances of prejudicial effects in administering medicine at random.

That the medical profession, is a profound science of various intricate parts, is not doubted. It therefore ought to be approached with caution, studied with extreme diligence and labour, and not by indifferent characters; but by youths whose minds are minds of ingenuity; and it is necessary that even the most enlightened and informed should apply themselves at least 3 years to the study of physic.

Many lives are daily sacrificed by improper treatment of diseases; which might otherwise have been preserved and the patient rendered in perfect health, by judicious prescriptions——prescriptions resulting from a regular knowledge of and abilities in the science.

Nothing is more odious than the appellation of 'Quack'—and indeed many there are who deservedly merit this epithet. Nothing appears to me more ridiculous, and at the same time more disgraceful to this learned science, than the great stupidity and ignorance which daily assume the title of physicians. It is no uncommon thing to converse with young doctors, men who at least pretend to have gone through a regular course of study, to be entirely destitute of talents, either natural or acquired; perhaps a simple education; devoid of any qualification, and not so much sagacity as to put together one perfect sentence in their mother tongue.

It is a pleasing thing to be sure, I had almost forgot it, to have the name or title of doctor; this, one would suppose, compensated for the want of any other pretension to the profession. For it is not a rare circumstance that we find numbers of this description, mounted in full glee, trotting from village to village inspecting the dreadful havock of relentless death; vaccinating, &c.

The philosopical mind, whose genius is above the narrow minded and selfish views of the illiterate, cannot but view with pain the degeneracy of scientific knowledge, when it becomes converted *primarily* to views of merchandize; and too by beings whose measure of natural capacity scarcely amounts to the sagacity of a particular part of the brute creation.

The medical faculty attract the universal attention of philosophy, and it is peculiar to this beautiful science that we conceive the most enlivened interest and admiration for its different parts; to survey it we find the most profound erudition only adequate to a just investigation and knowledge thereof, and wonder that the untutored being of natural stupidity should dare to approach its sacred sanctuary.

FAME.

May 18th

Morality of the Metropolis.

A number of democrats were a few evenings since conversing on political subjects, when The Tickler was referred to for some purpose. Lawyer Lisp and Major Brodhead, who were of the company, began both at once to rail against the Tickler, and mutually agreed, that it was a disgrace to the moral character of Philadelphia, to support such a paper.

Quere. What sort of a moral character would Philadelphia bear, if the morality and conduct of all its inhabitants were on a level with those of lawyer Lisp and major Washtub.

The following *EPITAPH*, found on a tombstone in Scotland, is designed to ridicule the proud pretensions of men who rely on birth and inheritance, instead of wisdom and virtue.

Johnie Carnagie lies here,
Descended from *Adam* and *Eve*;
If any can gang HIGHER
I'll willingly gie him leave.

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BY GEORGE HELMBOLD,

No. 134, south Front-street.